PRICE TWO CENTS.

VOL. 14. NO. 304.

TIME REFUSED BY THE COUNCIL

Corporators Must File Bond by Tuesday.

UNANIMOUS ACTION.

Large Attendance of Members, With Fixed Determination.

INCORPORATORS' PETITION.

Should the Bond be Not Forthcoming at the Stipulated Time, the Franchise Will be Sold to the Highest Bidder-Resolution Offered by Mr. Bloomberg Was Referred.

The petition of the corporators of the The petition of the corporators of the Richmond street-car syndicate, which was presented to the City Council last night, was refused without a dissenting voice. There is, however, possibility of the bond required being filed before the 6th instant, the prescribed time.

It was almost 8:39 o'clock when President James Caskle declared the bady in session, only four members being absent. The petition of the corporators was fined by Clerk August. The petition was as follows:

read by Chek August and provided as follows:

To the Council of the City of Richmond:
Gentlemen,—As the incorporators named in the ordinance granted by you to the Richmond Passenger and Power Company, we deem it our dutw to acquaint you with the present conditions surrounding our efforts to carry into effect the requirements set forth in said ordinance. By it we were required to file a bond of \$20,000 within forty-five days after the approval of the ordinance, to be forfeited upon our failure to accept the ordinance within ninety days from said approval; or upon our failure to bring in and surrender within thirty days from such acceptance certain franchises owned or con-

or upon our failure to bring in and surrender within thirty days from such agceptance certain franchises owned or controlled by the Richmond Railway and
Electric Company.

While it is customary to require a bond
for the faithful performance of the ordinance, it is not usual to require it
before the ordinance is accepted. The
only reason for such an unusual requirement must have been for the purpose of getting a guarantee that the
incorporators would make some carnest
effort to place themselves in the situation where they could feel reasonably
justified in accepting said ordinance. We
respectfully assert that such a reason no
longer exists. We beg to assure you that
most carnest efforts have been made to
get the financial arrangements in such
shape as will allow us to immediately accept said ordinance.
At the time of your granting,
there was in existence a written option
upon the stock of the Richmond Railway
and Electric Company, and assurances
were given to your incorporators that
the owners of the stock had agreed to
extend the time of the option, At the
same time assurances were made that
there would be but little read difficulty in
getting the bondholders to come into the
new corporation upon reasonable terms
and surrender their bonds upon what
was thought then and is thought now to
be fair and equitable compensation for
their bonds in the old company. You will
readly understand, such is the large and
important undertaking assumed by us,
requiring us to get in \$2,00,000 of bonds,
widely scattered in different portions of
this country, that the work would require widely scattered in different portions widely scattered in different portions of this country, that the work would require considerable time and labor, even if the bondholders were in a frame of mind to enter upon a fair settlement for the obligations held by them. It is equally evident that a very much longer time and much more labor would be necessary if a settlement with the bondholders could not be reached by amicable nego-tiations.

DISAGREEMENT AND FAILURE. After the ordinance was apply the to work in what we then had a set to work in what we then had a reason to believe was the wisest course to pursue in making satisfactory ar-rangements with the bondholders. We have learned that the course pursued only resulted in disagreement, and, at least, temporary failure. We have had to encounter two very serious difficulties. The requirement of the ordinance that The requirement of the ordinance that we should surrender the above-mentioned franchises has led the bondholders to believe that we would have to pay them such prices as they might demand in order to meet the requirement imposed upon us by you as to such surrender. The, requirement encouraged and strengthened them in the purpose to demand of us unreasonable and extravagant compensation for their bonds. The reasonable requirement that you imposed for the benefit and protection of the city has been used against us as a lever to force us to settle with the bondholders at figures not only unreasonable, but which, if accepted, would encumber the new enterprise to so heavy an extent as to jeopardize the successful operation of to jeopardize the successful operation new enterprise in rendering the fair the new enterprise in rendering the fair service required by the ordinance, and justly expected by the city. In addition to the above difficulty, at the only meet-ing of the bondholders, at which we have been able to have any committee present, the bondholders were given most incor-rect and misleading information as to the value of their bonds, The source of the information was one well calculated to strengthen the bondholders in their lextravagent demands and to greatly extravagent demands and to greatly

extravagant demands and to greatly hinder and hamper us in the accomplishment of what we had in view-viz., the settlement upon a fair basis.

We respectfully submit that these facts will show you that we have not been idle during the time that has elapsed since the approval of the dunance, and that although our efforts have not yet that although our efforts have not yet been of much avail, we have attempted been of much avail, we have attempted to carry out the object which you had in view in requiring the bond aforesaidnamely, that we should earnestly try to take such steps as would be necessary to get in the above-ementioned railway franchises. We respectfully submit that as we have worked to carry out the object had in view by both the city and ject had in view by both the city and ourselves, it would not be reasonable, under the circumstances above stated, to under the circumstances above stated, to require us at this time to put up said bond. If you will extend the time allowed us by the ordinance for that purpose, we assure you that our efforts will be equally as earnest and we think upon safer lines, and we hope will give more satisfactory results. If you should re-quire us at this time to put up the bond, you would not benefit the city, but would simply strengthen the confidence of the bondholders in their belief that they bondholders in their belief that they can get from us extravagant compensa-tion. We submit that it will not be bene-ficial to the city that the bondholders should be thus encouraged. They will feel that if we have that amount of

money at stake, we will more readily yield to their demand. It is certainly to the interests of the city that we should get the bonds at fair and not extravagant FIGURES TOO HIGH.

We ask you to bear in mind that we could have dealt with the bondholders had we been willing to pay their high figures and run the risk of making the had we been willing to pay their high figures and run the risk of making the enterprise an unsuccessful one. We have declined to deal with the bondholders upon the basis of those figures for the reason that we did not think it fair to the city that we should over-encumber the enterprise, and because we believe that when we should come to you and lay before you the circumstances by which we have been surrounded, you would give us such help as will in your power remove the over-confidence of the bondholders, and let them know that you will assist us in preventing them from obtaining unreasonable and extravagant prices for their bonds.

We ask that you will extend the time for filing the bond sixty days from February 6, 1890.

Very respectfully,

S. W. TRAVERS,

L. Z. MORRIS,

E. B. ADDISON,

JAMES H. DOOLEY,

J. D. CRUMP,

V. D. PATTON,

JAMES H. DOOLEY,
J. D. CRUMP,
J. D. PATTON,
F. SITTERDING,
H. L. VALENTINE,
DAVID A. AINSLIE.
This was followed by an addition which
read as follows:

This was followed by an addition which read as follows:

Richmond, Va. Feb. 1, 1990.

To the Council of the City of Richmond:
Gentlemen.—In making our petition to your honorable body for an extension of time within which we are required to give our bond, we disclaim any intention or desire to secure your assistance in obtaining the bonds at less than their real value and as an evidence of our good faith, we suggest that we are not unwilling to take all of the bonds at a value to be fixed by three disinterested street railway experts, provided, of course, we can at the same time secure possession of all of the outlying franchises, which we are required, under the ordinance, to deliver to you.

This was signed by the incorporators. President Caskie then stated that a petition had been handed him, and he ordered its reading.

This petition, signed by H. W. Rountree, W. S. Forbes, D. R. Midyette, W. F. Jenkins and John C. Robinson, asked that the Council refuse to grant the petition for extension, and continued:

ANOTHER PETITION.

"Wo assure your honorable body that if the corporators of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company fail to accept the franchise granted them by the ordinance approved December 23, 1899, and to deposit the bond required and the franchise thereby lapses, then the Virginia Conduit Railway Company stands ready to apply for and carry out a franchise for the operation of the Main and Broad street lines, which have expired, or are about to expire, and will equip the same with the Jenkins underground system, and will also take in and operate the other lines of the Richmond Railway and Electric Company, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made to obtain the securities controlling such other lines."

Mr. Joseph Wallerstein secured the reto obtain the securities controlling such other lines.

other lines."

Mr. Joseph Wallerstein secured the recognition of the chair. "I move," said he, "that the petition of the incorporators be retused.

"It is a remarkable document, in that a body of men invoke the aid of the Council of this city to compel the bondholders to accept certain terms. These incorpo-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

BORROWED MONEY ON BOGUS BONDS

Julius Schoter Arrested in New York on Charge of Forging Bonds of State of Virginia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Julius Schoter, of Forest Hill, N. J., was arrested in this city on a warrant to-day charging forgery on complaint of Ladenberg, Thalman and company to be supposed to the company of t Company, bankers, who charge Scholer with forging bonds of the State of

On these alleged forged Virginia bonds amounting to about \$100,000, it is charged that Schoter succeeded in obtaining loans amounting to \$68,000 from the Im-

Ladenberg, Thalman & Co. | According to the story Schoter obtained an introduction to one of the vice-presi dents of the Bank in September last and negotiated a loan of \$30,000, giving as security \$50,000 worth of Virginia bonds.

Some of the bonds were sent to Virginia for verification, when it was found that they were forgeries. They then demanded that Schoter put up good collateral. On November 17th Schoter called on Ladenberg, Thalman & Co. and neco tinted for a loan of \$35,000. He offer, \$55,000 of these Virginia State bonds. He \$55,000 of these virginia State bonds. He failed to get the amount that day, and the next day returned with \$16,000 of bonds, which he offered for a loan of \$10,000. This he got in two checks for \$5,000 each. Schoter then took one of the checks to the Importers and Traders' National Bank and paid that amount on his first loan, reducing the indebtednes

to \$25,000. to \$25,000.

Later the Ladenberg-Thalman firm investigated the transaction, and found that the bonds were bogus, and immediately informed the chief of detectives. Captain McClusky said Schoter had a

Captain McClusky said Schoter had also been successful in negotiating a loan with the Seaboard Nathonal Bank.

In negotiating the loan, Schoter is quoted as saying that the bonds were not his, but belonged to Mrs. Emiline Turner, formerly of Mount Vernon, but now living in London, Engaind. He is said to have shown a power of attorney authorizing him to dispose of her property.

It is said that the bonds were issued

property.

It is said that the bonds were issued in 1882 by the Kendall Bank Note Company, of this city. The order was unsatisfactory to the Virginia officials, and the rest of the order was cancelled. The 500 bonds which had been shipped to Virginia were sold as curvestities.

500 bonds which had been shipped to Virginia were sold as curiosities. Schoter was araigned in police court and held in \$5,000 bail for further examination to-morrow. He was unable to furnish bail an was sent to the Tombs. The woman Emeline Turner is believed by the police to be in the neighborhood of New York. The police say that she had been intimately acquainted with Schoter for some years, and a party with Schoter for some years, and a party to his dealings.

MORE FORGED BONDS.

Second-Auditor Ryland Goes to New York to Look After Them.

More of the Virginia forged bonds have turned up in New York. They are some of those engraved by the Kendall Bank Note Company in 1882 and rejected by

the Commonwealth.
These bonds have been turning up at various times and places, much to the annoyance of the State officials. Second annoyance of the State officials. Second Auditor Ryland has gone to New York to look into the matter. A recent act of the Legislature authorizes him to selze and dectroy all of these fraudulent bonds whenever he can get possession of tham.

BULLER AGAIN ACROSS TUGELA

War Office Has no Reason to Doubt the Report.

JOUBERT DEAD?

Natives Persist in Asserting He Was Killed by a Shell.

MESSAGE FROM BADEN-POWELL

He Has Pushed Boers Well Out of Rifle Shot on Three Sides of Mafeking-A Dispatch From a Laager Outside of Ladysmith Says the Deaths in That

Place are Enormous.

LONDON Feb 1-1:30 P M-The St James Gazette says it is reported on good crossed the Tugela river at three places, and that fighting has been proceeding all

LONDON, Feb. 1.-1 P. M.-The War Office has no news of General Buller's alleged movements, as reported by the St. James Gazette, but the paper says it has no reason to doubt the correctness of its information, although it has not yet learned the exact positions General Buller seized.

SAY JOURERT WAS KILLED. SPEARMAN'S CAMP, NATAL, Jan. 31.—There is an optimistic feeling in all ranks. The troops are confident of ulti-mate success. Great enthusiasm was mate success. Great enthusiasm was aroused by the Queen's message and General Buller's speech, expressing admiration for General Warren's and General Clery's divisions, and hoping they would reach Ladysmith in a week.

The natives persist in asserting that General Joubert was killed by a shell outside of Ladysmith.

BULUWAYO, Saturday, Jan. 20.—A message from Colonel Plumer, who was at Goberones with a Mafeking rellef force, says he has received a message from Colonel Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking, January 17th, saying: "All well during the past fortnight. Have been pushing out the trenches towards the pushing out the trenches towards the enemy's blg guns, and, January 16th, their 96-pounder and high velocity Krupp their 36-pounder and high velocity Ktupp evacuated their positions and retired eastward of the town, whence they are capable of little damage. Have thus pushed the enemy on three sides well out of rifle shot.

Have opened a new grazing groun

"The enemy still has two strong positions on the east side, which we hope to shift with dynamite."

DEATHS NUMEROUS. HOOF LAAGER, LADYSMITH, Tuesday, Jan. 31.—All is quiet here. The "Long Toms" occasionally fire on Ladysmith. The deaths in Ladysmith from fever and other causes must be enormous, as we can clearly see them burying corpses as the "

General Joubert went to the Upper Tu-STERKSTROM, CAPE COLONY, Feb.

STERKSTROM, CAPE COLONY, Feb.

1—A runner who has arrived here, brought a letter from Allwal North, in which it is announced that the Boers have reopened the line to Berghersdorp, as their supplies were short at Stormberg.

The plains being bare, the camp of the Burghers, it is added, has been moved back to Stormberg Heights, which are still held. MATURING A MOVE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The War Office this evening completes the list of the British casualties at Spion Kop by announcing the names of 215 missing men of various regiments, including 137 members of the Lancashire Fusiliers. It is generally supposed General Buller

is maturing another attempt to reach Ladysmith.

A letter appears to-day from a Hanoverian officer, formerly of the Twenty-second German Infantry, but now among the military advisers of the Boers, which says that nearly 10,000 trained European soldiers, including quite 300 officers, are among the Boers.

Referring to the military situation at Ladysmith, the officer says;

"Owing to the strength of our position on a circle of heights, like Sedan, we cannot be brushed aside except by a relief column outnumbering us two to one."

column outnumbering us two to one."
WOOLLEN KHAKI. WOOLLEN KHAKI.
Owing to the discovery that cetton khakl
Is insufficient protection for troops sleeping on the South African plains, the government is starting to re-clothe the forces
in the field with woollen khaki, and has
already ordered \$5,000 suits in Glasgow
alone.

Pretoria with other British clergymen has arrived in London. With reference to Charles Macrum, the former United State consul at Pretoria, Canon Farmer said to a representative of the Associated Press:
"Mr. Macrum was one of the last men I saw before leaving. I told him he was taking the wrong side and did not understand American feeling. His chief care seemed to be for his personal safoty, and I think it was chiefly on that account that he left in the midst of the crists. He is not a strong man and President Kruger may have taken advantage of this.
"In regard to Blake's so-called volunteers, they are like 'Mr. Blake, mostly Burghers who would have been obliged to fight anyway. Mr. Macrum told me there were 5,000 Americans in the Transval, most of whom the United States was glad to get rid of." a representative of the Associated Press

glad to get rid of."

PROVISIONED FOR TWO YEARS.

PROVISIONED FOR TWO YEARS.

Pretoria. Canon Farmer added, was provisioned for two years.

In the absence of exciting war news the nation and the newspapers have had time to discover the utter lack of relation existing between the feeling of the people and the temper of the government, as demonstrated in Parliament, where, instead of relieving the grave anxiety of the country by the declaration of measures it is proposed to take in behalf of the national safety, the ministers continue to demonstrate their inability to grasp the situation by beating the air with recriminations, self-accusatory defence and bickerings as to the degree of responsibility attachable to the respective departments of the government.

The disguist, aimost despair, noticeable on all sides, is voiced by the hitra-ministerial organ, the flobe, which says:

"The heart of the Empire seems paralyzed, while its extremities are in full vigor. Thus far only one statesman in the front rank has struck the right note, and that is Lord Rosebery."

RICHMOND VA., FRIDAY. FEBRUARY 2, 1900.

miles below Orange River Station, and west of Kimberley.

CHIEF OF BULLER'S STAFF.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following from Spearman's Camp, January 30th: Colonel Wynn has taken command of General Woodgate's Brigade. Mills has been appointed chief of General Buller's staff.

The Boers are still constructing defensive works opposite Potigieter's Drift. A strong cavalry reconnoissance proceeded to-day westward in the vicinity of Hongres Spruit.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretury for the War Office, made a notable speech in defence of the South African campaign. Its two cardinal points had been "to give diplomacy a chance" and "the decision of General Buller to relieve Ladysmith."

The British forces in South Africa, exclusive of the Eighth Division and the Fourth Cavalry, comprised 14:2000 foot and artillery, 3,700 cavalry, 36 dege gups, 38 naval guns, 36 Howitzers, 54 batteries of horse artillery, and 234 field guns, while the combined forces of the two republies were estimated in 1838 at 50,000 men.

PARK AT BULL RUN.

Bill Introduced Looking to the Estab-

lishment of One. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-Special.-Representative Gtey, of Vrginia, to-day in-trouved a bill to establish a national battle park along the line of Bull Run, for the purpose of preserving thus histor-ical battlefield.

Fred. Read, of Newport News, Va., Is Fred. Read, of Newport States, in the city for the purpose of conferring with the Republican patronage syndicate, comprising Messrs. Agnew, Bowden and Brady, in regard to some Federal appointments, the nature of which cannot be the states of the source o be learned.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-da

be learned.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to Congress an estimate of \$2.00 to pay the deficiencies of the National Home for Disabled clumiter Soldiers at Hampton, Va., for the fiscal year, 1900.

W. H. McGuire, of Danville; S. N. Rangeley, Martinsburg; Samuel E. Boss, Tubersville, Va.; J. L. A. Woodruff, Sparta, and J. M. Dunn, Albermarle, North Carouna, were to-day awarded contracts, for carrying Star Route mails, commencing July 1, 1900.

The following Virginia and North Caroline fourth-class postmasters ,were appointed to-day; W. N. Camack, Earlysville; L. E. Rhinehardt, Lacey Springs; G. L. Hesson, Riverville, Virginia; E. M. Stanley, Tillery, and McDonald Kins, Alberty, North Carolina.

W. E. Carson, Riverton; C. P. E. Burgwyn, Richmond, and Geo. G. Russel. Norfolk, are in the city.

The Confederate Veteran Association of this city has established an industrial bureau, which is under the direct management of the parent organization. The numbers of the hureau is to supply em-

bureau, which is under the direct management of the parent organization. The puppose of the hureau is to supply employment to ex-Confederate soldiers and their families, and promises to do a great work. It is sustained entirely by contributions from Southern people, and the proceeds of the seventh annual ball of the Southern Relief Society, held last night, amounting to \$1,500. will be devoted to this bureau. Thomas Neison Pase, of Virginia, is a liberal contributor, and is to give a series of readings during the early spring for the benefit of this commendable work.

WILL VISIT RICHMOND.

River and Harbor Committee to Come and Learn the Needs of the James. Representative Lamb yesterday succeed

Representative Lamb yesterday succeeded in securing from Chairman Burton, of the River and Harbor Committee, the promise that the full commettee would visit Richmond March 12th for the purpose of looking over the situation with a view of recommending to Congress the necessity for improving the James river and harbor of Richmond, and making a liberal appropriation for the purpose.

Captain Lamb has been untiring in his efforts in behalf of securing for Richmond and the people of Virginia an improved waterway to the State's capital, and is receiving the congratulations of the Virginia delegation on his success. He has also had the same committee appoint has also had the same committee appoint February 13th as the date when the comrepresentative from Richmond will be given an opportunity to be heard in support of the desired and needed improvements.

THREW HIMSELF IN A WELL,

Suicide of Mr. Joel Egbert Motley. His Guard Too Late.

FARMVILLE, VA., Feb. 1-Special.-

Mr. Joel Egbert Motley, who resided in Buckingham county, about seven miles from here, committed suicide this morning by jumping in a well.

He had been suffering from melancholla for several weeks, and his mind had gotten in such a condition that a guard was placed over him.

This morning he and the guard started This morning he and the guard started to take a walk, when, upon leaving the house and finding it very cold, the guard returned for his overcoat, whereupon Mr. Motloy slammed the door and sprang towards the well near the house; the guard in pursuit. Before he could be reached he cast himself headlong into its open mouth, and before the body could be received life was extinct.

its open month, and oberte the body counter be recovered life was extinct.

Mr. Motley was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and five children, the oldest being a girl of thirteen years

A Train Wrecked.

TAMPA, FLA. Feb. 1.—A fast passen-ger train on the Plant system was wrecked twenty miles north of this place last night. Engineer Kennedy was in-stantly killed. One passenger was killed but the body was so frightfully mutilated that it is impossible to identify it at this time. The son of S. P. Herndon, mail agent, of this city, died this mornmail agent, of this city, died this morning at the Sanford Hospital. Mr. Hernden, Sr., is badly injured. A number of other passengers were also injured. The Pullman cars were not derailed. The accident was caused by the train running into an open switch and colliding with a freight car. It is believed that a switch was opened by some person with the intention of wrecking the train.

Big Fire in Dayton, DAYTON, O., Feb. 1.—Fire broke out in the manufacturing district at seven o'clock this morning. The fire soon got be only local control.

o clock this congot beyond local control. The fire soon got beyond local control. A detail from the Cincinnati department was sent by special frain. Several local figomen, with their clothes frozen stiff vere carried away exhausted by the po

& Son, Blimm and Co., Globe Paper Com-pany and Benedict and Co.
With outside assistance the flames were checked with a loss of about half a mil lion dollars.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PITTSBURG. PA., Feb. 1.—Walter E. Billows, a colored attorney of this city, entered suit to-day against William E. McCarthy, a prominent restauranteur, for \$5.000 damages for refusing to serve Congressman George H. White, of North Carolina, and himself with dinner. front rank has struck the right note, and that is Lord Rosebery."

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 31—A British force with autiliery is reported to have occupied Prieska, and is now encamped there.

Prieska is on the Orange River, 190

Curolina, and himself with dinner.

CONCORD. Y. H., Feb. 1.—W. J. Bryan cored an enthusiastic welcome here to day. He was given a reception and spoke at two subsequent meetings. He also spoke to enthusiastic crowds at Portion of the core of t

TAYLOR ASKS FOR FEDERAL AID

Wants President to Recognize Him as Governor.

GOEBEL'S CONDITION.

Passed Unfavorable Day and His Doctors Have no Hope.

DEMOCRATS MARCH TO CAPITOL

But are Prevented by Bayonets from Entering the Hall - President of Bank Refused to Pay Vouchers Signed by Taylor, and Warden of Penitentiary Won't Honor His Pardon.

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 2.-1 A. M Gov. Goebel probably will live through the night. Fatal uradnic polsoning may

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-Presdent Mc-Kinley has received a long message from Governor Taylor, dated to-day, at Frankfort.

Governor Taylor declares that he siders himself the legally elected Executive of the State, that a riot may occur at any time, that he is doubtful of his power to control the situation and appeals to the President to end the matter and secure peace in the State by recognizing him as Governor of Kentucky.

No action of any kind has been taken on Governor Taylor's memorial, and it can be positively stated that up to midnight no decision whatever in reference to it had been reached.

It will be considered at to-morrow's regular Cabinet session.

UNFAVORABLE DAY.

UNFAVORABLE DAY.

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 1—Governor Goobel passed an unfavorable day, aithough he was fairly comfortable when night came on. He has half a dozen doctors around him, and the reports of his condition vary according to the last physician who leaves his room. One doctor is confident that he will recover, and another generally allows him an hour or two before he breathes his last. His strength is maintained to a great extent by injections. He has had several sinking spells, out of which he was brought with some difficulty. He seemed to rally less readily from each successive collapse, but held his own steadly through the afternoon. His kidaeys have practically ceased their functions, and slight symptoms of pneumonia have appeared, but have not as yet become so serious as to cause alarm in themselves. The doctors as a whole entertain no hopes of his recovery.

SIGNS OF PEACE.

SIGNS OF PEACE. SIGNS OF PFACE.

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 1.—A proposition looking toward an amicable adjustment came, from the Republican side. T. L. Eddlen, one of Governor Taylor's attorneys, appeared at the Capitol Hotel and held a conference with the legal advisers of the Democracy. Mr. Eddlen declared that Governor Taylor and the Republican party were anxious to avoid anything that might possibly lead to serious trouble.

SIURIT TO THE COURTS.

SUMBIT TO THE COURTS. He was assured by the Democrátic attor He was assured by the Democratic attprneys that they were quite as anxious to
save any clash. Mr. Edelen proposed to
submit the case of the rival governors to
the Kentucky Court of Appeals, which, he
declared, would probably decide against
Governor Taylor. He then wanted the
right to submit the matter to the United
States Supreme Court for final settlement.

The talk was informal. The lawyers separated with an agreement to again at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. When they met for the second time Edelen again submitted his propositio

and received in reply that the Democratic attorneys desired to have the matter ad-Edelen objected, saying he wished th inal settlement in the Supretne Court at

Washington.
Mr. McQuown urged the Republicans to concede the election and seating of Goebel, which Mr. Edelen declined to en-The lawyers then separated, Mr. Edeler

intimating that it was possible he would submit another proposition at some time later. He was given to understand that he would be met half way.

PAYMENT REFUSED.

Two direct slaps were given Governor Taylor by public officers, who declined to obey his orders. The first came from the refusal of President Rodman, of the Farmers' Bank, a State depository, to pay some vouchers on the bank signed by Governor Taylor, in favor of some of the militia officers who wanted money. pay some vouchers on the bank signed by Governor Taylor, in favor of some of the militia officers, who wanted money for their companies. President Rodman said that he did not see how he could pay out the money on orders signed by Governor Taylor until he knew for certain who was the actual Governor of Kentucky. He had asked an opinion from the attorney of the bank, he said, and when it was received would act accordwhen it was received would act accord-

COULD NOT HONOR PARDON

The second instance promised for a time to have serious consequence and trouble may yet arise from it. Governor Taytor issued a pardon to Douglass Hayes, a convict in the Frankfort penitentiary, who is serving a five-year term for manwho is serving a five-year term for man-slaughter. When the pardon was sent to Warden Lillard he decided that he could not turn the man loose until he was satisfied regarding the legal status of the Governorship. He made no reply to Gov-ernor Taylor, but declined to honor the pardon, and informed the Ponitentiary Commissioners of his action. They agreed

Commissioners of his action. They agreed with the position taken by the warden and the man was held.

No answer was returned to Governor Taylor either by Warden Lillard or by the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners. GOEBEL'S ORDERS NOT OBEYED.

No one has been appointed Adjutant-General yet, but the name of Colonei T. J. Smith, of the Third Kentucky infantry, is arominently mentioned. s prominently mentioned.

No attention whatever has been paid

by the militia to Governor Goebel's or-der to return to their homes. It is just is though the order had never been is-Adjutant-General Collier says that no consideration will be given to any or-ders that may emanate from the Geebel headquarters.

MAKING PROGRESS The Lagislature is making progress. Yesterday it was bustled around the town and raced through the streets by

the military. This morning every member was turned back at the gate of the State House grounds, when an attempt was made to reach the Capitol building. This afternoon it reached the door of the building, and, as a body, it has strong hopes that the next attempt will take them into the legislative chambers.

At 4 o'clock printed notices were handed around the lobby of the Capitol Hotel, signed by Speaker Trimble, asking all members of the Legislature to meet at the west door of the hotel at 5 o'clock, preparatory to holding a session in the Capitol building.

At the appointed time the march was taken up toward the State House grounds. As Speaker Trimble approached the gate, which was guarded by two sentries, the soldiers stepped back, lowered their bayonets and allowed the Speaker to pass through.

"Are you a member of the Legislature?" asked one of the sentries. "I am, "roplied the Speaker, as he started up the brick walk toward the Capitol. The same question was put to the other members. Caucus Considers the Con-

guestion was put to the other members BAYONETS FIXED.

HAYONETS FIXED.

Upon the landing at the top of the steps a long line of soldiers was drawn up under the command of Captain Horace Cochrane. Bayonets were fixed. Approaching the captain the Speaker demanded admission to the hall.

Clerks Leigh, of the House, and Desha, of the Senate, also demanded that they be allowed to enter.

"We have orders to admit nobody," replied Captain Cochrane.

The Speaker turned around and standing upon the top step he said to the crowd:

The Speaker turned around and standing upon the top step he said to the crowd:
"We came here to meet as members of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky. We are denied admission to the building and are repelled by force. I do now declare this session of the Legislature adjourned, and it will meet subject to my call."

There was no sign of disturbance throughout the incident, everything being conducted in an orderly and dignified manner by the legislators. There has been no announcement of any intention on the part of Governor Taylor, but it seems to have become a tact belief he will rescind his action of yesterday. peen no announcement of any inte

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

Anonymous letters are going through the mails in considerable numbers. They have been received by the Democratic attorneys by the Republican attorneys and by every judge of the Court of Appeals. They are all practically of one nature, informing the recipient that unless he mends the error of his political ways he will be shot down.

The apparent failure of Governor Goebel to place an Adjutant-General in office leaves the troops entirely at the disposition of the Republicans. The soldiers will continue to obey the orders of General Collier, and there will be no conflicting orders to confuse them.

REFUSES TO TALK.

Governor Taylor remains in his office ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

REFUSES TO TALK.
Governor Taylor remains in his office in the Executive Building, and practically denies himself to all callers. He will not, moreover discuss for publication action which he has taken or may take hereafter.

The records of the House of Representatives, which were taken from Clerk of the House Edward Lee yesterday by the militia, has been returned to him by Governor Taylor.

Boxes of ammunition are being delivered to Adjutant-General Coller.

The hall of his office is packed ceiling high with cartridges. The greatest activity prevails on the Capitol grounds. Blankets for the solders are arriving, and every evidence of a protracted stay is apparent.

FPANKFORT, KY. Feb. 1.—To-morrow

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 1.—To-morrow morning an injunction will be asked from Judge Cantrill, of the Fiscal Court, re-straining Governor Taylor from interfer-ing in any way with the proceedings of the Legislature. FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 1.-To-morrow

JOHN W. DANIEL ON CURRENCY BILL

Vigorously Opposed Proposition That the Country Should Go to the Gold Standard.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-Mr. Daniel (Democrat) of Virginia, in the Senate delivered an extended speech on the pending Financial measure. He vigorously opposed the proposition that the country

should go to the gold standard.
"The American people" said Senator
Daniel, "are by tradition in favor of
bi-metallism. They are likewise in favor of sound money. The Democratic party has always been the most pronounced and consistent advocate of bi-metallism."

and consistent advocate of bi-metallism."
Mr. Daniel continued: "We are under a system of hump-backed bi-metallism. This country can now go on the gold standard if it wants to, but it is necessary to sneak into the system."

He objected to the Senate measure because it practically excluded silver and nobody could foweful the possible calamity it might bring on the world. There was almost as much silver money in the world as gold, yet this bill struck such a blow

aimost as much silver money in the world as gold, yet this bill struck such a blow at it as might prove fatal to it. The House bill, he said, did not interfere with the legal tender character of silver. In answer to inquiries by Mr. Daniel, Mr. Aldrich said that under the Senate bill the silver certificates were payable in silver, not in gold; but that the treasury notes and greenbacks were payable in gold.

gold. The status of the silver certificates,

with status of the silver certificates," said Mr. Aldrich. "Is not changed by this bill any more than is that of the gold certificates."

Continuing, Mr. Daniel said this country had \$322,000,000 of silver money, and while the Senate bill sets forth that it intended to maintain ail money of the Unitei States at a parity, the vast volume of silver money was left out in the cold.
"Does the Senator think," inquired Mr. Aldrich, "that the outstanding silver dollars need any protection to maintain their parity with gold." their parity with gold?"
UNPROVIDED FOR.

UNPROVIDED FOR.

Mr. Daniel replied that he did not.

The purpose of the pending bill, he sa'd, was to overthrow the immense mass of sliver money, and the bill had left nearly half of our money unprovided for. "If." he continued, "you will put the metal in the dollar, the dollar will take

care of itself."
"I want to say, as my personal opinion," said Mr. Aldrien, "that three hundred and ninety-two million dollars made
of copper, containing 412 1-2 grains of
copper each, could be maintained at a
parity with gold under the same provisions now accorded to silver."

Mr. Dould aversead his granified to

ions now accorded to sliver."

Mr. Daniel expressed his gratitude to Mr. Aldrich for making that statement. as, he said, that was the opinion of all bimetallists, and he was glad that the Rhode Island senator had recanted and once more come into the fold.

"I shall stand by the dollar of commercial to y," said Mr. Daniel in conclusion: "by the dollar of the Constitution by the dollar of America, which to-day erect, proud and triumphant, is worth as much as when first melted into the min 1700, and which will go on and folinits mission if not interrupted by unwise laws."

Mr. Hay at Lorenzo Marques.
LORENZO, MARQUES, Feb. 1—Affetter S, Hay, the new United States changat Peteors, surveys have being at the first bare.

The Senate then adjourned.

TAKE THE VOTE IN MAY NEXT

WEATHER FORECAST.

Virginia-Fair with rising temperature Friday; cloudy and warmer Saturday, frosh westerly winds.

North and South Carolina-Increasing cloudiness and warmer Friday; rain and warmer Saturday, light westerly winds, becoming variable.

vention Proposition

DATE IS NOW FIXED.

May be Living Under New Constitution Before End of Year.

LEAVE ISSUES TO THE PEOPLE.

Legislature Will Probably be Held in Early Summer if Convention is Ordered

The Democratic vaucus last night de fded upon the fourth Thursday in next May as the time for taking the vote upon the question of calling a convention to adopt a new Constitution.

On that date municipal elections will be held in most of the cities, and special elections will be ordered in the counties. Should the proposition to hold the convention carry, the Legislature will probably be convened in extra session at once, perhaps in June, to make provision for the convention and to opportion the State for representatives in that body. Then there will be a special election to select delegates to the convention. This will probably be held some time in the summer, and the convention may meet in the early fall. Senator Flood, the author of the convention resolution, said last night it was not at cial elections will be ordered in the coun resolution, said last night it was not at all unlikely that we will be living under new Constitution before the end of the

a new Constitution before the end of the present year.

The caucus did not undertake to lay down any issues upon which the fight for the convention will be made. It is presumed that there will be a State Democratic convention early in May to elect delegates to the national convention, and if any issues are to be formulated this can be done by that body. PROGRABLE ISSUES.

The issues will probably be, if any are made, the matter of taxation, reduction of offices, and the suffrage question.

Now that it has been decided to allow the result for many than the subsequent of the subs

the people to vote upon the question of the people to vote upon the question of calling a convention, and to make it a party issue, nearly everybody seems anxious that if we are to have a new Constitution it be adopted as soon at practicable.

Chairman Plicher called the Conference to order at 8:30 o'clock.

Delegate Thomas N. Jones offered a resolution, which was adopted, moiting speeches to ten minutes.

peeches to ten minutes. The following was introduced by Sen-

Resolved, That all constitutional amend-ments originating in the present Legis-lature be referred to the Constitutional

To this resolution Delegate Gouldman ffered the following as a subtitute:

offered the following as a subtitute:
Resolved, That all proposed amendments to the constitution be referred to the Constitutional Convention.
Senator Keezell appealed to the caucus not to take any steps that would endanger the proposed amendments to the constitution looking to the consolitation of the spring and fall elections and a change in the organic law relating to the oyster industry. He said if the convention proposition should fall, the people should be given the opportunity to vote upon the amendment proposed at the last session of the General Assembly. The difference between the original resolution and the substitute was this: Senator Opic's plan was to refer to original resolution and the substitute was this: Senator Opie's plan was to refer to the constitutional convention only such proposed amendments as might originate in this Legislature. The Gouldman reso-lution was designed to refer not only such amendments as might originate in this General Assembly to the convention. but those that originated in the last Legis-General Assembles must vote to mit an amendment to the people be Legislature passed the resolutions to submit to the people the question of consolidating the elections and to impose a specific license tax upon oyster tongsmen. Should the present Legislature agree to those resolutions the people would have the opportunity to vote upon the questions.

THE CAPITATION TAX. THE CAPITATION TAX.

The Le Cato resolution to make the payment of the capitation tax a prerequisite to voting originated in the
present Legislature. It must be passed by
this Legislature and another General Assembly before it can be voted upon by
the people. The Gouldman substitute
effected not only the Le Cato resolution,
but the appropriate amondment. but the proposed amendments regarding elections and the oyster industry, while the Opic resolution had reference only

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

SUMMARY OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Local.

-House of Delegates adopts a resolu-—Common Council refuses to extend the time for filing the street railway franchise bond. Frank Barnett, who was shot on Monday, died yesterday.

—Democratic caucus decides upon fourth Thursday in May as the time to yote on the question of constitutional

vote on the question of constitutional convention.

—River and Harbor Committee will visit Richmond. State.

Norfolk's Superintendent of Puige Schools opens a campaign against the use of cigarettes by school boys.

—A mad dog bites the little son of Councilman J. B. Newton, in Roanoke,
—The Watts lynching investigation not fruitful of much results so far, but if Ben Chambers, is arrested people who are now shaking in their shoes may also be brought to book.

—Joel Egbert Motley, of Buckingham, commits suicide by throwing himself into an open well.

General. —At 1 o'clock it was thought that Mr Goebel would live through the night. —Senator Duniel spoke on currency bit yesterday. —Taylor asks Federal aid from Mr. Mc-Kinley.

Foreign,

-General Buller is reported to have again crossed the Tuguis river. The Wazforeign is the way to have a remove to unbegine the root.

- Message from Budge Freezit says he has pushed enemy both end of the fact